

Anna — MONMOUTHSHIRE. — Jones —

Bob Owen
Cres
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT 5/0

OF

RAGLAND CASTLE:

CONTAINING,

*The Names, Size, and Uses, of the different Parts,
when in their Splendor :*

ALSO,

*A List of the Household, and Method of Living,
when inhabited by the Earl of Worcester :*

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

*The Whole of the interesting Correspondence which
passed between the Earl of Worcester and
General Sir Thomas Fairfax,
During the Time the Castle was besieged :*

THE WHOLE NOW FIRST COLLECTED, FROM ORIGINAL
PAPERS AND UNQUESTIONABLE AUTHORITY,

BY CHARLES HEATH,

PRINTER, MONMOUTH.

Who is preparing for Press an elegant and enlarged Account, to be
beautified with Plates from original Drawings, of this much
admired Ruin.

Sold by him, in the Market Place, and Mr. Chambers, at the Beaufort
Arms Inn, Ragland. July 6, 1795.

Bt. from widow of Bob Owen, Croesor.

Lately was published,

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

OF



TINTERN ABBEY.

ALSO,

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

OF

PIERCEFIELD WALKS,

CHEPSTOW CASTLE, THE PASSAGES,
AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Sold by C. HEATH, Market Place, MONMOUTH,
And at all the Inns in the County.

BEAUFORT ARMS INN, RAGLAND.

T. CHAMBERS respectfully informs the Public, That his House is neatly and commodiously fitted up, for the Reception of Gentlemen, and Travellers. Has always on hand an Assortment of Wines, Spirits, and other Liquors, of the first Quality: and every Exertion will be used, to render his Accommodations agreeable.

* * Post Chaises, with able Horses and careful Drivers.

ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE FIRST EDITION.

*This *Account (NEVER BEFORE PRINTED) written soon after the Castle was destroyed, was found among a Collection of papers belonging to a Gentleman in the County of Monmouth, and given to C. HEATH by the Reverend Mr. JONES, of PISTHILL, MINISTER of RAGLAND; for which he takes this opportunity of expressing his most respectful acknowledgments, as well as for many other Acts of personal Civility.*

JUNE, 23, 1792.

* As far as Page 7.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Having published, in the year 1792, a few pages on the above place, which the public favor has deemed necessary to reprint, I hope the following account will be more worthy its acceptance.

To this Edition is added, the whole of the correspondence which passed between the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Worcester, and his Excellency Gen. Sir Tho. Fairfax: as also a few notes and observations on some particular parts of the Interior; for the latter of which I am indebted to a Gentleman (whose name I am sorry I am enjoined to conceal) as well as a variety of other particulars not generally known.

A few Copies only of this impression are printed off, in order that the Publisher may have it in his power more frequently to correct and enlarge his account; in doing which, no pains will be spared to procure Information.

JUNE, 1795.

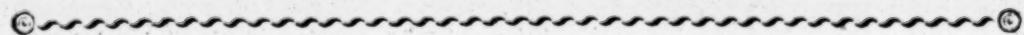
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT
OF
RAGLAND CASTLE.

THIS Castle was built by Sir William Thomas; and his son WILLIAM Earl of PEMBROKE, beheaded at BANBURY. It came into the noble family of WORCESTER by Sir CHARLES SOMERSET's marrying ELIZABETH, the grandchild of the said William earl of Pembroke, heir to his son William earl of HUNTINGDON, and heir-general to all the HERBERTS in England. This Sir Charles Somerset was the first Earl of Worcester of this line.*

The Castle is situated on a hill, called, before the Castle was built, TWYN-Y-CIROS, which signifieth, in Welch, the CHERRY HILL. When in its splendor it was reckoned one of the finest buildings in England.

* Mr. SHAW, in his Tour, says,

“ Thomas ap Gwillam ap Jenkin (ancestor of the Herberts), obtained this Castle, by marrying MAUD, daughter and heir of Sir JOHN MORLEY, Knt. Lord of this Castle, and other large possessions, in the time of King Richard II. From hence it came to the earls of PEMBROKE, and from them to the earls of WORCESTER, in the same manner as Tintern and Chapstow.”



In a direct line were three GATES; the first of brick, from which, at the distance of one hundred and eighty feet, by the ascent of many steps, was the WHITE GATE, built of square stone, one hundred and fifty feet from the Castle.

At some distance, on the left side, stands
THE TOWER MELIN-Y-GWENT,

[THE YELLOW TOWER OF GWENT*]

Which for height, strength, and neatness, surpassed most, if not every other tower, in England or Wales. It had six outsides; that is, it was of a sexangular form, each thirtytwo feet broad, the walls ten feet thick, all made of square stone, well built, in height five stories, and commanded a delightful view of the surrounding country. Its battlements being but eight inches thick, were soon broken by the shot of great guns; but the tower itself received little or no damage, from bullets of eighteen and twenty pounds weight, at the rate of sixty shot a day.

This tower was joined to the Castle by a sumptuous arched bridge, encompassed about with an out wall, with six arched turrets, with battlements, all of square stone, adjoining to a deep moat thirty feet broad, wherein was placed an artificial Water Work, which spouted up water to the height of the castle.

* Monmouthshire was formerly called GWENT or GWENTLAND.

Next unto it was a pleasant walk, set forth with several figures of the Roman Emperors, in arches of divers varieties of shell work.

Within the walls and the green adjoining (then the Bowling Green, being twelve feet higher than the walk), on the right hand, was a Garden Plat, answerable in proportion to the Tower. Next unto this Plat stood the Stables and Barns, lately built like a small town.

The CASTLE GATE hath a fair square Tower on each side, with battlements, having four arched rooms one above the other, conjoined over the gates with two arches, one above the other.

Within this Gate was the

PITCHED STONE COURT,

One hundred and twenty feet long, and fifty-eight broad. On the right side thereof was the CLOSET TOWER: like the former, it had three arched rooms, of eighteen feet in the clear inside every way. Strait forward was the way to

THE KITCHEN TOWER,

Of six outsides, each twenty-five feet broad; the KITCHEN twenty-five feet in the clear inside, and about twenty feet high, having two chimnies, besides the boiler; the WET LARDER under it arched,
of

of the same bigness, and the room above likewise done.

About the middle of this Pitched Stone Court
was the passage into

THE STATELY HALL,

Sixty-six feet long, and twenty-eight broad, having a rare geometrical roof, built with Irish oak, with a large cupola on the top for light; besides a compass window, sixteen feet high in the light, and as much in compass, with two or three large windows more at the upper end. On the right side was the way to the PARLOUR, being forty-nine feet long, and twenty-one feet broad, which was noted as well for the fair inside wainscots, and curious carved figures, as also for the rare and artificial stone-work of the flat arch, in a large and fair compass window on the south side, beaten down by the enemy's great guns; and two great windows at each end. Before the entrance into the Parlour, on the right side, were the stairs to

THE DINING ROOM,

Of the same proportion as the Parlour. On the other side was the door to

THE GALLERY,

One hundred and twenty-six feet long, having many fair windows, but the most pleasant was the window at the farthest end.

That

That part of the Castle standing out like a tower, being about sixty feet high, was the most pleasant for aspect. Under the stairs was the way to the BEER CELLAR, forty-nine feet and an half long, and fifteen feet broad: Then to the WINE CELLAR, forty-three feet and an half long, and sixteen feet and an half broad. There were three Cellars more, one as large as the former, all well arched. At the lower end of the Hall was the BUTTERY, thirty two feet long, and eighteen feet broad: Next unto it the PANTRY, of like bigness.

At the entrance of the Hall, strait forward by the Chapel, forty feet long, on the left hand, was

A LARGE COURT,

One hundred feet long, and sixty feet broad, particularly arched and carved like the Paved Court; very remarkable not only for the curious carved stone work of the walls and windows, but also for the pleasant

MARBLE FOUNTAIN,

In the midst thereof, called

THE WHITE HORSE,

Continually running with clear water. Thence through a fair gate, under a large square tower, artificially arched with carved stone works, over
a BRIDGE,

~~~~~  
a BRIDGE, forty feet long, with two arches, is the way to

### THE BOWLING GREEN,

Two hundred and sixty feet long and seventy-seven broad; much admired by King CHARLES the First, for its prospect westward, *who visited this Castle several times.* The PARK was planted thick with oaks, and large beech trees, and richly stocked with deer.

This Castle was a garrison from the beginning of the Civil War, and kept by the EARL at his own charge; but being strongly besieged, and having no hopes of relief (being one of the last garrisons) was surrendered to Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX on the 19th day of August 1646. Afterwards, the the woods in the three parks were destroyed; the lead and timber were carried to *Monmouth*, thence by water to *Bristol* to rebuild the bridge there, after the great fire.

The GREAT TOWER, after tedious battering the top thereof with pick-axes, was undermined, and the weight of it propt with timber, whilst the two sides of the six were cut through: the timber being burnt it fell down in a lump, and remains so to this day.

After



After the surrender, the country people were summoned to rendezvous, with pick-axes, spades, and shovels, to draw the moat, in hopes of wealth; but being disappointed in their views, they were set to cut the stanks of the great fishponds, where they had store of very large carp, and other fish.

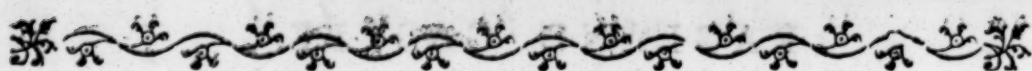
The artificial roof of the HALL, as it could not well be taken down, remained whole twenty years after the siege.

Above thirty vaults of all sorts of rooms and cellars, and three arched bridges, besides the tower bridge, are yet standing; but the most curious arch of the Chapel, and rooms above, with many other fair rooms, are totally destroyed.

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 *The above Account is printed from the Manuscript  
without the smallest Alteration.*

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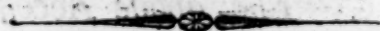


## TO THE READER.



*TO* render the account of this once magnificent structure [so much the object of general curiosity] as worthy as possible of public acceptation, no pains have been spared to procure information from such Friends as were likely to be acquainted with local circumstances. The following Observations on the preceding pages were given me by a Gentleman of great credit and veracity, whose Name I am sorry I am enjoined to conceal, as they shew a mind not inattentive to passing events: And as the remarks are not generally known [having never before appeared in print] they may be considered as valuable appendages to the History of the Castle.

*Charles Heath.*



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NOTES  
AND  
OBSERVATIONS  
ON THE  
PRECEDING PAGES.

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THE TOWER MELIN-Y-GWENT,  
OR THE CITADEL.

ABOUT thirty years ago, the ditch, or moat, round this Tower was cleared out, by the late Mr. DAVID EVANS, who then occupied the *Castle Farm*; till which time, the whole of that part which had been undermined and thrown down remained in the same state in which it fell. The small stones were sold by the load, to mend the roads; the large ones were preserved for repairing the buildings on the DUKE's estates; and the rubbish hauled over the land for manure. Under all, at the bottom of the ditch, were found several cannon shot, from six to eighteen pounds weight, but many of them broke: Likewise the timber that had been used as *props*, very little injured, except where it had been burnt through. The PLUG, made of

B

oak,



oak, that belonged to the *sluice* to let the water out of the moat, and the TRUNK of the SLUICE, both sound, were found under the arch that lead to the *Great Terrace*, which arch was a private one, and made on purpose for them, as it was walled up at both sides or ends, and not to be seen from without.



THE  
PITCHED STONE COURT.

IN this Court was a deep DRAW WELL, the water of which, it is believed, was brought from the well on the side of the \* *Tregaire* road; for the buildings of it are to be seen at this time almost intire, as are also many places where the pipes were laid. This well being so much overgrown with bushes, that the farmer's sheep, going there for shade, used to fall in and be lost, caused the same tenant, and much about the time that he cleared out the Moat, *to have it filled up*, so that it is not now to be seen, nor is the place where it was, known but to few people.

Between the north-east corner Tower and the Kitchen Tower, on the right hand side of *this Court*

\* TREGAIRE is a small Parish, about a mile and half from RAGLAND. It lies on the Road from Monmouth to Abergavenny.

as you enter from the principal gate, the greater part of the main wall is near level with the ground, and appears to have been done by *cannon shot*; for at about four hundred yards distance, in the field to the northward, there remains a large hole in the ground, that seems to have been formed for a *sunk battery*, and from which *the BREACH was made that caused the surrender of the Castle.*

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THE \*WHITE HORSE,  
OR  
MARBLE FOUNTAIN.

IN the second, or western, Court, lay three *black* stones, which, when broke or rubbed, sent forth a strong sulphurous smell: The common people called them the "*stinking stones*," and were used to break off pieces to give to strangers who came to see the Castle. These stones were [as reported by tradition] said and believed to be part of the statue of the *Fountain Horse* placed in this Court. By the *then* appearance of them, they seemed to have been part of the *pedestal*. One of them in particular seemed to have been part of the *capital of the pedestal*, as the *mouldings* were at that time very well preserved. The *marks*, likewise, of the work-

\* From what follows, this should rather have been the "*BLACK HORSE*," unless the figure and pedestal were of different coloured marbles.

men's tools were very plain to be seen on them ; which must set aside the idea entertained by many people of their being a Composition, the secret of which is lost to the present age. The statue of the Horse itself was said and believed, by all the people round the place, who heard the remark from their fathers, &c. made of the same kind of stone as the pedestal. These stones were, at the time the moat round the Tower was cleared out, removed from thence to the farm house by Mr. Evans, where they still, or at least part of them, are said to remain.

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## THE BOWLING GREEN.

THIS lies at the south-west corner of the *Great Terrace*, on the south front of the Castle. It is called by some people the BOWLING GREEN, *but the appellation is very erroneous.*

About forty years ago, this Green was planted with apple trees, as were many other places about the Castle, which were overgrown with bushes. Till that time it had but very few apple trees about it. These several plantations were all made by Mr. EVANS, which are now in a very thriving state, and are become very valuable to the farm. In the Civil War, when this Castle, from being a Nobleman's Seat,



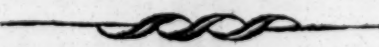
●~~~~~●  
Seat, was thought proper to be converted into a Garrison, this bowling green was turned into a bastion, as now very plainly appears, by the remains of the parapet. There is likewise, on this front, another bastion, at the south-east corner of the said terrace, that was, at the same time, formed to flank what may be called the *bowling green bastion*. Before the principal gate was also formed an horn work, now an orchard as the others. Through this work is the *present entrance* into the Castle, made within these few years, *without any kind of meaning*. This horn work is towards the eastern side, and was intended to cover the principal Gate. The *form* of all these fortifications are still very plain to be seen: the rampart, ditch, and several other works of a modern form, are now to be traced all about this part of the Castle: they go quite round all the out-buildings, to the north and west sides thereof, and from thence seem to have joined the Kitchen Tower.

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A GREAT part of this information was, from time to time, in the course of many years, collected from several very old people, who were at that time living in the neighbouring parts about the Castle, whose fathers, and other relatives, who had lived in the days when the Castle was in its perfect state, had often related to them the same particulars, from their own knowledge and remembrance of things.

The rest arises chiefly from my own observations and conjectures, on viewing the different parts of the ruins, and other remains of the several places herein described.

A Well-Wisher to Mr. Heath's Interest.



LIST



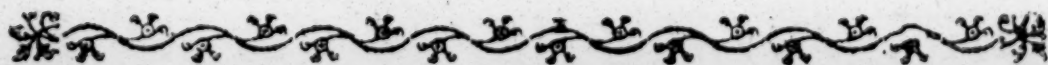
LIST
OF THE
HOUSEHOLD,
AND METHOD OF LIVING,
AT
RAGLAND CASTLE,
WHEN INHABITED BY
THE EARL OF WORCSTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
KING CHARLES I. 1625—1646.





THIS SPECIMEN of the *magnificence* and *hospitality* of the times when the CASTLE was *inhabited*, is not only in itself extremely curious, but conveys an idea highly correspondent with the dignity of the Noble Possessor, who appears to have lived here in a style of grandeur compatible with his rank and fortune.

It was reprinted, from a scarce manuscript, a few years ago: and from the mention of several families, whose Names correspond with those who held Offices under the EARL, and who are now residents in the County of MONMOUTH, as well as other circumstances, there is reason to credit its authenticity.





L I S T
OF THE
H O U S E H O L D,
Etc. Etc.

AT ELEVEN * o'clock in the forenoon the Castle Gates were shut, and the Tables laid, viz. two in the Dining Room; three in the Hall; one in Mrs. Watson's apartment, where the Chaplains eat (Sir Toby Mathews being the first); and two in the Housekeeper's Room, for the Ladies' Women.

THE EARL ENTERED THE DINING ROOM,
ATTENDED BY HIS GENTLEMEN.

As soon as he was seated, Sir RALPH BLACKSTONE,
Steward of the House, retired.

* The appropriation of time for DINNER, at that day, forms a striking contrast to the present fashionable hours among those of equal rank; and calls to our recollection the pleasant observation of "ALLSCRIP," in the Comedy of the "HEIRESS," on modern manners, "That his daughter
" returned home, from paying her MORNING visits, TWO HOURS AFTER
" DARK."

The *Comptroller*, Mr. HOLLAND, attended with his
 staff; as did the *Sewer*, Mr. BLACKBURNE;
 The *Daily Waiters*, Mr. CLOUGH, Mr. SELBY,
 Mr. SCUDAMORE,
 and many gentlemen's sons, with estates from two
 to seven hundred pounds a year, who were bred up
 in the Castle;
 My Lady's *Gentlemen of the Chamber*, Mr. MORGAN,
 and Mr. Fox.

AT THE FIRST TABLE SAT
 THE NOBLE FAMILY, AND SUCH OF THE
 NOBILITY AS CAME THERE.

AT THE SECOND TABLE, IN THE DINING ROOM, SAT
 KNIGHTS and HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN, attended
 by footmen.

IN THE HALL, AT THE FIRST TABLE, SAT
 Sir RALPH BLACKSTONE, *Steward*.
 The *Comptroller*, Mr. HOLLAND. — The *Secretary*.
 The *Master of the Horse*, Mr. DELAWAR.
 The *Master of the Fishponds*, Mr. ANDREWS.
 My Lord Herbert's *Preceptor*, Mr. ADAMS.
 With such gentlemen as came there *under the degree*
of a KNIGHT, attended by footmen, and *plentifully*
served with wine.

AT THE SECOND TABLE IN THE HALL [SERVED FROM MY
 LORD'S TABLE, AND WITH OTHER HOT MEATS], SAT
 The *Sewer*; with the *Gentlemen Waiters*, and *Pages*,
 to the number of twenty-four.

AT THE THIRD TABLE, IN THE HALL, SAT

The Clerk of the Kitchen;
With the Yeomen Officers of the House; two Grooms
of the Chamber, &c.

OTHER
OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
WERE,

Chief Auditor, Mr. SMITH.

Clerk of the Accounts, Mr. GEORGE WHITHORN.

Purveyor of the Castle, Mr. SALISBURY.

Ushers of the Hall, Mr. MOYLE and Mr. COOKE.

Closet Keeper, - - - - -

Gentleman of the Chapel, Mr. DAVIES.

Keeper of the Records, - - -

Master of the Wardrobe. Master of the Armoury.
Twelve Master Grooms of the Stables, for the War
Horses. Master of the Hounds. Master Falconer.
Porter, and his Man.

Two Butchers.

Two Keepers of the Home Park.

Two Keepers of the Red Deer Park.

Footmen, Grooms, and other menial Servants, to
the number of *one hundred and fifty*!!

Some of the Footmen were BREWERS and BAKERS.

OUT OFFICERS.

Steward of Ragland, WILLIAM JONES, Esq.

Governor of Chepstow Castle, Sir NICHOLAS KEMEYS,
Baronet.

Housekeeper of Worcester House in London, JAMES
REDMAN, Esquire.

THIRTEEN BAILIFFS.

TWO COUNSEL, for the Bailiffs to have recourse to.

SOLICITOR, Mr. JOHN SMITH.

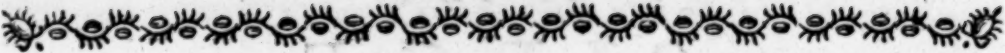
AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
SIEGE
OF
RAGLAND CASTLE;

INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF THE
CORRESPONDENCE
WHICH PASSED BETWEEN THE
RT. HON. THE EARL OF WORCESTER,
PROPRIETOR OF THE CASTLE;

AND HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX,
GENERAL OF THE PARLIAMENT ARMY:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
THE ARTICLES
OF
CAPITULATION,

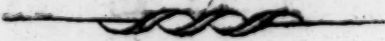
WHICH WERE SIGNED
ON MONDAY,
THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, M, DC, XLVI.



The ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE is said to be in the possession of J. H. WILLIAMS, Esquire, of Colebrook, near Abergavenny, in this County, but I know not how far the report is deserving of credit.

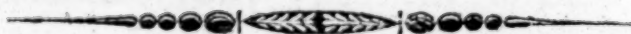
The " HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS of RUSHWORTH," a scarce and valuable work, are quoted by Authors of the highest reputation, as State Papers deserving of credit; and as his details are so ample respecting the operations of the Parliament Army against this place, I am happy to avail myself of the assistance of a writer of such distinguished merit.

Charles Heath.

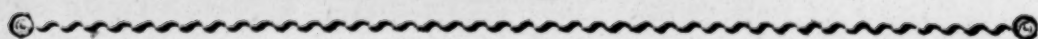




AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
SIEGE, &c.



AFTER Wallingford, in *Berkshire*, followed the reduction of RAGLAND, a strong CASTLE, in *Wales*, garrisoned for the KING, under the *Marquis* of WORCESTER, whose proper house it was, being situated very conveniently to command all parts of *South Wales*. It had been streightned by some forces of Sir Trevor Williams and Major General Langhorn, before Colonel Morgan was ordered thither from Worcester, to command in chief, who had but fifteen hundred men first, and the garrison consisted of eight hundred, who made divers gallant sallies, and in one killed a Cornet of Morgan's, and carried away the colours: but after the rendition of Oxford, Morgan being reinforced with two thousand men, sent in the following summons:



‘ MY LORD,

‘ BY his Excellency’s command, this is my se-
 ‘ cond summons, whereby you are required
 ‘ forthwith’ to deliver to me, to the use of both
 ‘ Houses of Parliament, the CASTLE of RAGLAND,
 ‘ with all stores, ordnance, arms, ammunition, and
 ‘ provisions, and all other necessities that belong
 ‘ to war, that are now in it; which if you will be
 ‘ pleased to do, you may haply find mercy, as other
 ‘ garrisons have had; and if you do refuse, expect
 ‘ but the ruin of yourself, your family, and this
 ‘ poor distressed country. For I must acquaint
 ‘ your Lordship, that his Excellency Sir Thomas
 ‘ Fairfax having now finished his work over the
 ‘ kingdom, except this Castle, hath been pleased
 ‘ to spare his forces for this work, which are now
 ‘ upon their march this way, with all materials fit
 ‘ for it; tho’ I made no doubt but I had of mine
 ‘ own strength sufficient to effect it. If your Lord-
 ‘ ship will deny to submit to this summons, and
 ‘ that more blood must be spilt, your Lordship
 ‘ may be confident that you shall receive no favour
 ‘ from both Houses of Parliament. So expecting
 ‘ your answer this night by 9 of the clock, I rest

‘ Your Lordship’s servant,

‘ THO. MORGAN.’

From the LEAGUER before RAGLAND,

JUNE 28, 1646.

‘ Upon

©~~~~~©

‘ Upon the faith and honour of a soldier, this
 ‘ is a true copy of his Majesty’s letter to the Go-
 ‘ vernor of Oxford, Litchfield, Wallingford, and
 ‘ Worcester, and all other garrisons in England
 ‘ and Wales; which I thought fit to present to your
 ‘ Lordship, that you may clearly see what probabi-
 ‘ lity of relief you are like to have.’

‘ S I R,

‘ I HAVE received this day two advertisements
 ‘ from you; the first I did read, containing, as
 ‘ you would have me believe, a true copy of his
 ‘ Majesty’s warrant to several garrisons, upon ho-
 ‘ nourable terms to quit, &c. But truly, Sir, it is
 ‘ not in the power of man to make me think so
 ‘ unworthily of his Majesty, that to one, in the
 ‘ opinion of the world that hath given himself and
 ‘ family so great a remonstrance and testimony of
 ‘ his and their faith and fidelity towards him, that
 ‘ he would not please so much as to name his name,
 ‘ or RAGLAND: I intreat you give me leave to sus-
 ‘ pend my belief. And for your second summons,
 ‘ it makes it too evident, that it is desired that I
 ‘ should dye under an hedge like a beggar, having
 ‘ no house left to put my head into, nor means left
 ‘ to find me bread. Wherefore to give you an-
 ‘ swer, I make choice (if it so please God) rather to
 ‘ *dye nobly, than to live with infamy*: which answer if

D

‘ it

‘ it be not pleasing to you, I shall not think you
 ‘ worthy to be stiled be me

‘ Your loving friend and servant,

‘ H. WORCESTER.’

From my House at RAGLAND,
 JUNE 28, 1646.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ SINCE it is not in my power to make you nor
 ‘ your son believe any thing concerning the
 ‘ surrender of those garrisons, by his Majesty’s
 ‘ order, that comes from me or any of our party ;
 ‘ once more, and the last, before I send your an-
 ‘ swer to his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, I shall
 ‘ give your Lordship way to send an officer, with
 ‘ another of mine, to those Lords in Oxford, to
 ‘ whom his Majesty’s letters were directed, for your
 ‘ better satisfaction. This I do, my Lord, to pre-
 ‘ vent your utter ruin, and that of this poor
 ‘ country, so much occasioned by your Lordship’s
 ‘ obstinacy. I expect your present answer, and
 ‘ rest

‘ Your servant,

‘ THO. MORGAN.’

JUNE 28.

‘ SIR,

‘ I N respect of your mentioning of any respect or
 ‘ kindness towards me, lest to be divulged to
 ‘ the world might do you any préjudice, I have
 ‘ thought

‘ thought fit, in your own letter, to return you
 ‘ thanks for the same. And for Sir Thomas Fairfax
 ‘ if he were here with all his army, he should re-
 ‘ ceive no other from me than you have had. I
 ‘ hope I serve (though not so well as I should) a
 ‘ master that is of more might than all the armies
 ‘ in the world; and to his holy will and pleasure I
 ‘ submit myself, and yourself to do what you think
 ‘ fitting; and so rest

‘ Your friend and servant,

‘ H. WORCESTER.’

From my DWELLING at RAGLAND,
 JUNE 28.

Some time after this, General Fairfax came in person thither from BATH, to quicken the siege, which was in great forwardness, both for works and approaches; and then sent in this summons to the Castle:

‘ MY LORD,

‘ **B** EING come into these parts with such a
 ‘ strength as I may not doubt but with the
 ‘ same good hand of Providence that hath hitherto
 ‘ blessed us, in short time to reduce the garrison
 ‘ of RAGLAND to the obedience of the Parliament;
 ‘ I have, in order thereto, thought good to send
 ‘ your Lordship this summons, hereby requiring
 ‘ you to deliver up to me, for the Parliament’s use,
 ‘ the

‘ the said garrison and Castle of RAGLAND; which
 ‘ as it only obstructs the kingdom’s universal peace,
 ‘ the rendition may beget such terms, as by delay
 ‘ or vain hopes cannot hereafter be expected.

‘ I remain, my Lord,
 ‘ Your Lordship’s most humble servant,
 ‘ THO. FAIRFAX.’

LEAGUER, before RAGLAND,
 AUGUST 7th, 1646.

‘ Your Lordship’s speedy answer to this summons
 ‘ is desired.’

‘ SIR,

‘ ALTHO’ my infirmities might justly claim
 ‘ privilege in so sudden an answer, yet be-
 ‘ cause you desire it, and I not willing to delay
 ‘ your time, to your letter of summons to deliver
 ‘ up my house, and the only house now in my
 ‘ possession to cover my head in; these are to let
 ‘ you know, that if you did understand the con-
 ‘ dition I am in, I dare say out of your judgment
 ‘ you will not think it a reasonable demand. I
 ‘ am loth to be the author of mine own ruin on
 ‘ both sides, and therefore desire leave to send to
 ‘ his Majesty, to know his pleasure what he will
 ‘ have done with his garrison. As for my house,
 ‘ I presume he will command nothing; neither am
 ‘ I knowing how either by law or conscience I
 ‘ should

‘ should be forced out of it. To this I desire your
 ‘ return, and rest

‘ Your Excellency’s humble servant,

‘ H. WORCESTER.’

From my poor COTTAGE at
 RAGLAND, Aug. 7, 1646.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ **T**OUCHING your sending to his Majesty, it
 ‘ is that which hath been denied to the most
 ‘ considerable garrisons of England, further than
 ‘ an account to his Majesty of the thing done, upon
 ‘ the surrender; which I do also freely grant to
 ‘ your Lordship. And for that distinction which
 ‘ your Lordship is pleased to make, *that it is your*
 ‘ *house*; if it had not been formed into a garrison
 ‘ I should not have troubled your Lordship with a
 ‘ summons; and were it disgarrisoned, neither you
 ‘ nor your house should receive any disquiet from
 ‘ me, or any that belong to me.

‘ This I thought good to return to your’s, and
 ‘ thereby to discharge myself before God and the
 ‘ world, of all extremities and sad consequences that
 ‘ will ensue upon the refusal of the rendition of
 ‘ your garrison upon my summons.

‘ I remain, your’s,

‘ THO. FAIRFAX.’

‘ SIR,

‘ SIR,

‘ I DO much confide in your honour, as that
 ‘ being at stake: Concerning leave to send to
 ‘ his Majesty, I will at this time forbear to make
 ‘ further motion in it; only one thing which is
 ‘ extraordinary, I offer to your consideration, for
 ‘ the just cause, besides my allegiance, of my rea-
 ‘ sonable request, which is, That upon his Majesty’s
 ‘ promise of satisfaction, I am above *twenty thousand*
 ‘ *pounds out of purse*; and if I should do any thing
 ‘ displeasing unto him, I am sure all *that* is lost,
 ‘ and no benefit to the Parliament. If you knew
 ‘ how well known I was in Henry Earl of Hunt-
 ‘ ington’s time unto your noble grandfather at
 ‘ York, I am assured I should receive that favour at
 ‘ your hands that safely you might afford. God
 ‘ knows, if I might quietly receive my means of
 ‘ subsistence, and be in security, with the Parlia-
 ‘ ment’s approbation, and freed from the malice
 ‘ of those gentlemen, that are of the Committee
 ‘ within this *county, I should quickly quit myself
 ‘ of the garrison, for I have no great cause to take
 ‘ delight in it. I have that high esteem of your
 ‘ worth, nobleness, and true judgment, that know-
 ‘ ing you will offer nothing ignoble or unworthy
 ‘ for me to do, as the case stands with me, I desire
 ‘ to know what Conditions I may have, and I will

* Then, and some time before, sitting at CHEPSTOW:—due notice of which
 will be taken in another place.

‘ return

‘ return you present answer ; and in the mean
‘ time I rest

‘ Your humble servant,

‘ H. WORCESTER.’

AUGUST 8, 1646.

‘ MY LORD,

‘ ACCORDING to your Lordship’s desire, I
‘ have returned you Conditions, such as may
‘ be fit and satisfactory to the soldiers. To your
‘ Lordship and family I have granted quiet and
‘ security from all violence of any that belongs to
‘ me. I would persuade your Lordship not to fear
‘ any ill or disrespect from the Committee of this
‘ county (I shall easily reconcile that party) or that
‘ they will do any thing, but as they shall receive
‘ order from the Parliament. By this means you
‘ are at liberty to send to the Parliament ; and upon
‘ a present surrender and submission to their mer-
‘ cy and favour, your Lordship cannot but think
‘ to receive better terms for yourself, than if you
‘ stand it out to the last extremity, when besides
‘ the hazard of your person, and of those in your
‘ family (which I do presume are dear to you) and
‘ the spoil of the Castle, which cannot be avoided
‘ in extreme undertakings against it. Your Lord-
‘ ship hath no reason to expect better than the
‘ MARQUIS of WINCHESTER received, who in
‘ making good BASING HOUSE to the last, narrowly
‘ escaped

• escaped in his own person, lost his friend, sub-
 • jected those that escaped to great frights and
 • hazard, his house and estate to utter ruin, and
 • himself to extremity of justice.* Touching your
 • Lordship's twenty thousand pounds, your Lord-
 • ship hath liberty to solicit about that by the same
 • hands your Lordship shall give an account of the
 • surrender to his Majesty. I desire your Lordship
 • upon receipt of these, to dismiss my trumpeter,
 • and to return an answer by one of your own.

• THO. FAIRFAX.

• SIR,

• THE difficulty of resolution by the soldiers and
 • officers (other than I thought) causeth my
 • request for your patience, in not giving you full
 • answer to the Conditions you sent me yesterday ;
 • but as soon as I shall obtain it, you shall not be
 • long without it : But one thing and that of mo-
 • ment, I desire to be satisfied in ; Whether if any
 • conclusions should be made, that afterwards I
 • should be left to the mercy of the Parliament, for
 • alteration at their will and pleasure ; and if it be
 • so, I shall endeavour in vain to study more about

* Cromwell having left General Fairfax in the West of England, set
 down with a selected force before BASING HOUSE, in Hampshire; and in
 consequence of a refusal to comply with his imperious summons, he
 stormed the place, took it, and put most of the garrison to the sword.

CLARENDON.

• it:

©~~~~~©
 ' it: For example in my Lord of SHREWSBURY'S
 ' case, and divers others, how Conditions have
 ' been broken, doth a little affright me. I know,
 ' by your will and consent, it should never be;
 ' but soldiers are unruly, and the Parliament un-
 ' questionable; and therefore, I beseech you, par-
 ' don my just cause of fear, and I will rest

' Your humble servant,

' H. WORCESTER.'

AUGUST 11th.

' MY LORD,

' ¶ Have perused your letter of the 11th of *August*.
 ' As to your scruple wherein you desire to be
 ' satisfied (so far as I understand it) I can only give
 ' you this Resolution, That what I grant, I will
 ' undertake shall be made good. As to the in-
 ' stance you give in my Lord of SHREWSBURY'S
 ' case, the actors in that breach (who were none of
 ' my army) have received their censure, and by
 ' this time, I believe, their execution. But here,
 ' if any conclusion be made while I stay, I dare
 ' undertake there shall be no such thing; or if
 ' any, there shall be reparation.

' THO. FAIRFAX.'

AUGUST 11th, 1646.

E

' SIR,

• SIR,

• **F**OR the better accommodation of these un-
 • happy differences, if you please that there
 • may be a cessation of arms and working, and to
 • engage your honour for the return of my Com-
 • missioners, to-morrow by ten of the clock, they
 • shall wait upon you in your * Leaguer, where
 • they shall vindicate me for being the only ob-
 • struction of the general Peace. So in expectation
 • of your sudden answer, I rest

• Your humble servant,

• H. WORCESTER.

AUGUST 13th, 1646.

• MY LORD,

• **H**AVING not yet received, in any of your
 • Letters, a direct answer to the Conditions I
 • sent you, I have no grounds or consideration for
 • such a cessation of arms and working, as in your
 • letter you desire; but if it be your purpose to
 • return your answer by Commissioners, I shall,
 • by the hour you mention, appoint Commissioners
 • of mine own, to receive the same in the Leaguer,
 • as you desire, and engage myself for the safe
 • return of yours, not exceeding six Commission-
 • ers, and as many servants; and in order to this I

* The besieging fields.

• shall

‘ shall be content there be a cessation of arms and
‘ working from nine of the clock to-morrow morn-
‘ ing, ’till two in the afternoon.

‘ Your’s,

‘ THO. FAIRFAX.’

USKE, Aug. 14th.

‘ SIR,

‘ HAD I not thought you had been in the
‘ Leaguer, to the end that propositions from
‘ the place, in answer to yours, might have been
‘ first presented unto you, and to avoid delays,
‘ which I thought your side would best like of, it
‘ was resolved to send Commissioners together with
‘ our propositions; but considering it was other-
‘ wise, I have sent you such as I am advised unto,
‘ to take into your consideration: And because
‘ there is some addition to yours, I would have
‘ been glad you had heard the just reason thereof,
‘ to the end you might not have been persuaded
‘ to slight them without just cause. Your pleasure
‘ for the ordering of business, I at your leisure
‘ expect; and if you please the dismissal of this
‘ messenger; and so rest

‘ Your humble servant,

‘ H. WORCESTER.’

‘ My

‘ MY LORD,

‘ I Have perused the propositions sent out by your
 ‘ Commissioners, which I find such as deserve
 ‘ no answer. I have offered your Lordship, and
 ‘ the rest, Conditions, which you may yet have, if
 ‘ you accept in time. If there be any thing in
 ‘ them obscure, needing explanation, or wanting
 ‘ circumstantial, for the better performing of the
 ‘ things intended therein, I shall be willing to ap-
 ‘ point Commissioners on my part, to treat with
 ‘ yours to that purpose, upon those propositions of
 ‘ mine: Provided you send Commissioners in-
 ‘ structed with power to treat and conclude, and
 ‘ return your resolution herein by six of the clock
 ‘ in the evening.

‘ Your’s, &c.

‘ THO. FAIRFAX.’

AUGUST 16th, 1646.

IN

IN the mean time, the besiegers went on with their approaches towards the Castle, their main works being not above some sixty yards distant; and had planted four * mortar pieces in one place, and two mortar pieces at another, each mortar piece carrying a granado shell twelve inches diameter.

August 14. Fairfax appointed a new approach; which the engineer, Captain Hooper, had so far proceeded in, as to throw up approaches of an hundred yards in circuit, making exact running trenches (as secure as if they were works against a storm), coming within sixty yards of their works.

August 15. The Marquis sent forth his desire to treat upon the General's propositions: whereupon the Treaty was appointed at Mr. OATES's house (about a mile and an half from RAGLAND), to begin at two of the clock that afternoon. FAIRFAX's Commissioners were, Colonel BIRCH; Mr. HERBERT, Quarter-master; General GRASVENOR; Lieut.-Col. ASHFIELD; and Major TULIDA.

By MONDAY, *August 17*, The Treaty was concluded, according to the ensuing ARTICLES.

* This seems to be a mistake—suppose the writer meant CANNON;—because it is well known that large mortar pieces cannot do execution at short distances, nor can they batter in breach. Besides, no broken pieces of bomb shells were ever found either within or about the CASTLE, which would have been the case if they had been used; but cannot shot, of several sizes, both whole and broken, have been frequently met with in it, and the adjoining parts.

ARTICLES

ARTICLES

Concluded and agreed on between his Excellency SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, Knight, General of the Forces raised by the PARLIAMENT, on the one part;--- And the Right Honourable the MARQUIS and EARL of WORCESTER, Governor of the Garrison and Castle of RAGLAND, on the other part;--- for and concerning the Surrender of the Castle and Garrison of RAGLAND.

ARTICLE I.

THAT the Castle and Garrison of RAGLAND, with all the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and provision of war, thereunto belonging, shall be delivered up, without wilful spoil, unto his Excellency Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, or such as he shall appoint to receive the same, on Wednesday next, being the nineteenth day of this instant August, by ten of the clock in the forenoon, in such form as shall be expressed in the ensuing Articles.

II.

THAT upon the said nineteenth day of August, the Officers, Gentlemen, and Soldiers, of the Garrison, with all other persons therein, shall march out of the said Garrison with their horses and arms, with colours flying, drums beating, trumpets sounding, matches lighted at both ends, bullets in their
* mouths,

* mouths, and every soldier with twelve charges of powder, match and bullet proportionable, and bag and baggage, to any place within ten miles of the Garrison, where the Governor shall nominate; where, in respect his Majesty hath no garrison in England, nor army any where within this kingdom, and dominion of Wales, their arms shall be delivered up to such as his Excellency shall appoint to receive them, where the soldiers shall be disbanded; and that all, both Officers, Gentlemen, and Soldiers, shall have the benefit of these ensuing Articles, except persons excepted from pardon and composition, they engaging themselves not to bear arms hereafter against the Parliament, nor do any thing, during their abode in the Parliament's quarters, prejudicial to their affairs.

III.

THAT such as desire to go to their own homes, or to their private friends, shall have the General's pass and protection, for their peaceable repair to, and abode at, the several places they shall go unto; the Officers and Gentlemen to pass with their horses and arms; also, such Officers and Gentlemen, reformed or not reformed, that want horses, shall march with their arms; and all Officers, Gentlemen, Soldiers, and others, shall pass with bag and baggage.

* As a means of imposing SILENCE on the GARRISON. A very curious expedient; such an one indeed as we do not elsewhere read of, but consistent with the policy of such a cause.

IV. THAT

IV.

THAT all Officers, Gentlemen, and others, comprised within this Capitulation, shall have three months time allowed them to remain in any place, within the Parliament's quarters, for the endeavouring their peace and composition. And all Gentlemen that desire to go beyond the seas, shall have their passes for themselves and their servants, and all other necessities, to any sea-port to ship themselves, they paying the usual rate: Provided they go within three months after the said surrender. And that all Gentlemen, Officers, and others, as desire to take foreign entertainment, shall, without exception, have passes for themselves and servants to go to London, or elsewhere, to treat with any Ambassador, or other, to that purpose, with their bag and baggage, to march to any Port, or to be transported whither they please, they likewise paying the usual rates.

V.

THAT such as are either wounded or sick, shall either have liberty to stay in the Castle, or be removed to such other places as the Governor shall chuse for their recovery.

VI.

THAT no Officers, Gentlemen, or Soldiers, during these three months, shall be questioned for any words spoken, or acts done, relating to this war or the commencement of it: That no person comprised in these Articles be reproached, affronted, plundered,

plundered, or injured, in their march, quarters, or places of abode : or any person that shall receive them, shall be molested, or suffer any prejudice therefore, but shall have liberty, during the limited time, to pass about their lawful occasions ; provided they act nothing to the prejudice of the Parliament. And in case any of these Articles be broken by any particular person, that the punishment extend no farther than the party so offending. And that all these Articles may be faithfully observed, according to the true intent thereof, without any cavil or mental reservation to infringe them, or any of them.

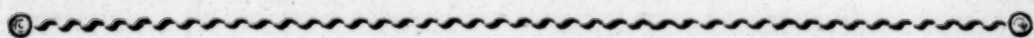
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST XIX, THE
CASTLE WAS SURRENDERED,

ACCORDING to agreement, to Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, for the use of the Parliament. The Garrison was no sooner marched forth, but FAIRFAX entered the Castle, took a view of it, had some conference with the MARQUIS, and afterwards went that night to CHEPSTOW, where he was entertained by the Committee there ; from whence on *Thursday* the 20th, he returned to his quarters at BATH.

THE Castle of RAGLAED was a very strong place,* having a deep Moat encompassing it,† besides the River running by it. There were delivered up with it twenty pieces of ordnance, only three barrels of powder, but they had a mill with which they could make a barrel a day. There was found great store of corn and malt, wine of all sorts, and beer. The horses they had left were not many, and those that were, almost starved for want of hay ; so that the horses had like to have eaten one another for want of meat, and therefore were tied with chains! There was also great store of goods and rich furniture found in the Castle, which FAIRFAX committed to the care and custody of Mr. HERBERT, Commissioner of the Army, Mr. ROGER WILLIAMS, and Major TULIDAY, to be inventoried. And that in case any of the country should make a just claim to any of them, as having been violently taken from them, or they compelled to bring them in thither, they should have them restored.

* Very far from it; being only a nobleman's family seat, till converted into a garrison, to serve the purposes of the Civil War.

† The Moat goes only along the South Front.



THERE marched out of the Castle, the MARQUIS of WORCESTER, who was then above four score years of age; the LORD CHARLEY, the MARQUIS's sON; the COUNTESS of GLAMORGAN; the LADY JONES; SIR PHILIP JONES; DR. BAILEY; COMMISSIONARY GWILLIM; four COLONELS, eightytwo CAPTAINS, sixteen LIEUTENANTS, six CORNETS, four ENSIGNS, four QUARTERMASTERS, fifty-two ESQLIRES and GENTLEMEN.

